

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.  
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4591. 號一十月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

日八十月二年寅戊

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON.**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. H. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE.**—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK.**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally.—BRAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HENNING & Co., Manila.

**CHINA.**—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co., Avenida, Campanha & Co., Amoy. WILSON, RICHMONDS & Co., Foochow. HEDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

ADAM LIND, Esq.  
WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.  
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

#### MANAGER.

Shanghai, EYER CAMERON, Esq.

#### LONDON BANKERS.

London and Country Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Grants, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

#### T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

#### RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. m28

### NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. WILLIAM DUNPHY in our Firm, CEASED on the 28th February, 1878.

#### WM. DUNPHY & Co.

West Point Iron Works,  
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. m23

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

#### GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### G. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, December 29, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

#### MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

### NOTICE.

A MILLAR & CO.,  
PLUMBERS, and GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

## For Sale.

### LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

#### HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. S. "AVAL,"  
AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES  
in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS  
in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS  
in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES,  
in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS,  
in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and  
JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED  
PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPA-  
RAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS'  
FINEST

CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE  
LA FERME.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

BARCELONA NUTS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PEA NUTS.

ALMONDS in SHELL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in  
Cartons.

EPPE'S COCOA.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETTINE and ISINGLAS, in 1 lb.  
Packets.

WAFLE IRONS. AMERICAN  
BROILERS.

VERY FINE  
"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in  
Hogsheds.

HOT'S BEST QUALITY RUSSIAN ROPE.

HOT'S ASSORTED TARED and  
WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

E. THOREAU & FILS'

CARTE D'OR, White Seal, \$14.00 per  
2 doz. Pints.

CARTE BLANCHE, White Seal, \$13.00  
per 2 doz. Pints.

HALF PINTS.

CARTE D'OR, \$18.00 per Case, 4 Doz.

Apply to  
ED. CHASTEL,

Queen's Road, Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1878. m22

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,  
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
and a HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

### UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT.

NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARFS.

COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes.

CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS.

TALL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS.

ELWOOD'S CORK and FELT HELMETS.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

CIGAR TUBES, Assorted.

LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.

RACQUET BATS and BALLS.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS and STUMPS.

CABINETS of GAMES.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DOLLS.

AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

SILVER KEROSINE LAMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1878.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agree-  
ment, the Directors have declared a  
Dividend to Policy-holders for the fiscal  
Year ending 30th September, 1877, of  
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the  
NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-  
signed to Contributors of Premium at this  
Port, on and after the 9th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in  
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878. ap5

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
Seventh Ordinary MEETING of the  
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company  
will be held at the Head Office, Victoria  
Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March,  
1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors, to-  
gether with a Statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED on the 8th March to the  
22nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878. m22

## STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents to the above Company at this  
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings  
or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for  
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets ..... \$81,700,000  
Surplus ..... \$ 5,600,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the  
above Company, are prepared to Accept  
Bills at greatly reduced rates and upon  
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars,  
apply to  
OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES and PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the British Consulate's Wharf,  
Hongkong, July 15, 1876.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM- PANY, LIMITED.

DURING the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of  
the Undersigned, Mr THOMAS  
DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed  
Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

## CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate  
\$10,883.44, of which Sum Teels \$3,000  
have already been remitted to the Com-  
mittee at Shanghai by Telegraphic Transfer.  
Lists have been left at the Banks, the  
Hongkong Club, The German Club, Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, Messrs MacEwan,  
Fricker & Co.'s, and Messrs Lammer,  
Atkinson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen desirous of Contributing will  
kindly affix their names, with amount of  
Subscription, to any of the above Lists.

H. B. GIBB,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. m27

## Entertainment.

### LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG  
CHORAL SOCIETY will perform the  
DRAMATIC CANTATA,

BY  
W. S. GILBERT, and ARTHUR SULLIVAN,

"TRIAL BY JURY,"  
preceded by a COMEDietta

BY  
PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A.,

"THE FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"  
ON

Thursday Evening,  
the 28th Instant, to Commence at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS—Price Two DOLLARS—may be  
obtained from the Committee:—  
Col. STUART,  
Lt.-Col. HALL,  
Jas. D. COUGHERIE,  
C. F. A. SANGSTER,  
T. G. WILLIAMSON,  
and  
W. WHEELER,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. m29

## To Let.

TO LET.  
THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Green-  
mount," at present in the occupation  
of J. FAIRBANKS, Esq.,  
Possession after 15th April.

Apply to  
GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. ap18

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque  
Terrace, possession from 15th April  
next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFLAIRE & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
with Godowns attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"PEI HO,"

Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be  
despatched for SHANGHAI  
on FRIDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 10 a.m.

H. DU POUET,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. m28

## FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and  
taking through Cargo and Passengers  
for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian  
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer  
"BRISBANE"

will be despatched for the  
above Ports on the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. m28

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Barque  
"IONIAN,"

Capt. Master, will load here,  
and will be despatched on the  
30th Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 19, 1878. m20

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Bark  
"FALAN,"

Capt. DAVID BARRY, Master, will load  
here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American ship  
"CHARGER,"

will load here for the above  
Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 2, 1878.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner  
"NUEVO CONSTATE,"

Capt. Captain I. ULLARTE, will have  
immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The 41 American Ship  
"ANNIE M. SMITH,"

Capt. PACER, Master, will load for  
the above Port, and will have  
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

The 41 American Ship  
"COMET,"

Capt. NOBES, Master, will have im-  
mediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 American Ship  
"ALICE M. MINOTT,"

Capt. WHITMORE, Master, will







25, for being found in the unlawful possession of a basket of coal.

## BURLARY.

Chan Ah and Wong Ah, boat-boys, were committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

## ARTFUL DOGBERS.

Shin Ahk, tailor, U-Shin Kum, fortune-teller, and Kum Ah, stone-cutter, were charged on remand with stealing two bangles from the person of one Cheung Ah, a widow. It appears that the second defendant pretended to buy two nuggets of gold from the late defendant, and then handed the nuggets to the complainant at the same time saying "take these." The complainant was under the impression she was making a good bargain, and let the bangles go. The prisoners were committed for trial.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before his Lordship the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. F. S. WILKINSON.)  
March 21, 1878.

## LARBURY.

## Regina v. Kwok Aying.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing one \$25 note from Sergt. Bremner on the 27th February last.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phil-Hippo, instructed by Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Ng Ohoy appeared for the defence. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Herbert Sheppard, C. D., Halliburton, S. Hughes, F. J. de Remedios, F. A. de Remedios, J. F. Maxwell, and George Allan.

The prisoner was the common servant to three Police Sergeants who were quartered in the Police Barracks. On the day in question, Sergt. Bremner missed the \$25 note from his drawer, and the prisoner was given into custody. After he was in custody, search was made and the note was found concealed in a hole in the scullery. After evidence was given, Mr. Ng Ohoy addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He said the evidence at best was only circumstantial evidence, which he asked the Jury to receive with caution. The room from which the money was stolen was accessible to persons other than the prisoner, and the charge was only one of suspicion.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

## LARBURY FROM THE PRISON.

## Regina v. Lo Afook.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing \$5 from the person of Thos. Johnson, a seaman belonging to H. M. S. Curlew, on the 1st March last, at the Race Course. He was found guilty, and sentence was reserved.

## LARBURY FROM THE PRISON.

## Regina v. Chun Tin Loong.

The prisoner was charged with stealing \$29.30 from the person of Mr. Pedro Barros on the 25th September last. The complainant was making purchases in the Central Market, and the money was stolen from his pocket by two boys, and the prisoner appeared to be acting in concert with them. He escaped from the prosecutor at the time, but was afterwards arrested and identified by Mr. Barros, who picked him out from a number of prisoners. The prisoner was unanimously acquitted, as the Jury considered the evidence was not sufficient.

## LARBURY.

## Regina v. Chun Ahn.

The prisoner was arraigned with stealing four jackets and a pair of trousers, the property of Woh Amook, a chair cooler employed in Elye Hong. The prosecutor lived in the store of the firm, and had the clothes stolen from him on the 15th February last.

The prisoner was found guilty, and was then arraigned for five previous convictions, to which he pleaded guilty.

## LARBURY.

## Regina v. Wong Ahui.

The prisoner was charged with stealing two ducks from one Low Ah on board the steamer Potan on the 18th February last.

The prisoner was found guilty. He was also charged with having been twice previously convicted. He pleaded guilty to one and denied the other, contending that his acquittal was not a conviction, that it appeared that he was charged on the 9th October last with stealing a fowl, and the Magistrate sent him to one month's hard labour. After his admission into the goal, he was identified as having been in goal before. This was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, who thereupon cancelled his previous decision and committed the prisoner for trial. The Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, before whom the case came in the Supreme Court, held that the Magistrate had no power to do this, as under the Ordinance he had power only to amend his decision, but whether he amended must still be a decision, whereas the commitment of a prisoner to trial was not a decision. His Lordship therefore directed the prisoner to be remitted back to goal to serve his original sentence of one month. This the prisoner contended was an acquittal, but the Court held otherwise, as the Magistrate's former decision had not been made void.

Sentence reserved.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

## China.

## Woochow.

(Herald, Mar. 14th.)  
The river steamer Taitan has been successfully fitted with her new boiler, and will almost immediately resume her daily voyages to Pagoda Anchorage and Kwangchow.

On the morning of the 7th instant, the German 3 masted schooner China, laden with paper for Newchwang, struck on Pagoda Rock, while dropping down the river. She floated off on the flood tide, and is now in dock undergoing repairs to her keel.

Mr. Beasley, Engineer to the Imperial Maritime Customs, has, we hear, within the last few days inspected the dredging operations now in progress at the head of Pagoda Island. It is about time, we think,

to introduce professional control of some kind or another, in lieu of the apparently happy-go-lucky supervision which has given rise to such unfavorable comment in native and foreign circles alike.

From Amoy we learn that the late able Acting Manager of the Foochow A. D. C. is actively engaged in the preparation and management of a burlesque, which is likely to be produced one evening this week by the members of the Amoy A. D. C., called "Tell with a Vengeance"; no doubt founded on the history of the great Swiss cross-bowman William Tell. We are further informed that this is likely to be the greatest success yet achieved on the boards of the Theatre Royal, Kulangan.

Since the accident recorded in our last issue, the native authorities have commenced to replace the wooden platform that formerly stood over the broken arches of the Long Bridge by another, and we understand, somewhat similar structure. There appears to be little or no movement in the direction of rebuilding the arches in question; but we hope that the temporary platform will be of sufficient strength to withstand the freshets that may be looked for during the next three months.

Our readers may be interested in learning that the rails of the defunct Woosung Railway are at present lying in a shed at the Mamoi Arsenal. It is rumoured that the provincial authorities have abandoned the idea of devoting this material to the construction of a railway in Formosa, and this report is corroborated by a statement in the North China Herald, to the effect that that portion of the plant already landed in Formosa—consisting of carriages and engines—has been deposited in the mud near the Amoy Custom House jetty, and there left to be covered by a foot or two of salt water at every flood tide! From the foregoing, it must be plain to everybody's mind that in the matter of railway construction Chinese officialdom is certainly gifted in the art of knowing how not to do it.

Raffles, as so frequent now-a-days that we feel tempted to draw attention to the following curious announcement of an impending drawing. We may premise by stating that this strange document was extensively circulated in the Foreign Settlement a few days ago, and that we reproduce it verbatim:—

"A music-box, surmounted by a glass case, in which is a monkey seated on a logwood in the end of which is a seven days clock. The monkey pours out and drinks wine during the playing of the music."

"Also a music-box with case in which a richly dressed lady plays a guitar."

"The value of the two music-boxes \$150 to be at thirty chances each \$5 and thrown with three dice at three times; the highest number to take the music-box with the monkey, and the lowest to take the other."

"Any person who wish to take a chance or chances will oblige the undersigned to put their names down."

## SHANGHAI.

## (News.)

A correspondent reports one of the quickest pieces of telegraphy we have lately heard of. A message was sent to London Thursday at 6 p.m., and a reply received on Friday morning at 9.

An advertisement in another column announces that a dividend for the year 1877 at the rate of 7 per cent. will be payable to shareholders in the C.C.S.N. Co. on and after the 19th inst., at the office of the Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The annual general meeting of the C.C.S.N. Co. was held yesterday (March 15th). The Report stated that the earnings of the Company during the year had been fairly satisfactory; that the steamers are all in efficient state of repair; and that a tariff had been arranged with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the steamers running on the Foochow line, which it is hoped may have a beneficial effect. The working account showed a profit of Tls. 73,640.86; and after crediting the Reserve Fund and Underwriting Account with interest, the Directors recommended that it be apportioned as follows:—Write off 5 per cent. to Steamer Property Account, Tls. 28,561.44; Dividend 7 per cent., Tls. 5,155.10; and carry forward to meet repairs and lying up expenses, Tls. 11,919.42. The Report and Accounts were passed by Messrs. A. J. How and John Wilson were re-elected Directors, and Mr. F. G. White elected in place of Mr. Kungkee, who has retired from the Board; and Messrs. C. Livingston and E. Gipperley were re-elected auditors.

We understand that a sharp competition has again arisen upon the Ningpo line. The steamer Nanking late Soochow, late Japan—now owned, it is said, by some Chinese bankers—has been again started, and rates of passage-money have again been lowered to 10 cents. At this price the Nanking brought 230 and the Hae-en 300 passengers, on Wednesday. But the banking influence was very observable in the pressure freights, the former having Tls. 60,000 and the latter only Tls. 1,000.

## PEKING.

Feb. 22.  
We learn that great multitudes of the starving people in Shanai are flocking to Tai-yuen-fu in the capital. The daily mortality in the provincial capital amounts to nearly 400. Many of these have died from sheer starvation, not a few from over-repletion after a long period of fasting and insufficient food, deficiency in quantity and badness in quality. Very many have died from the intense cold, their systems being greatly reduced, and their clothes insufficient, and not a few have been actually devoured by wolves inside the city. At the soup kitchens two large bowls of wheat millet are daily supplied, and several thousands have their wants thus satisfied. The strenuous exertions made to get grain carried into Shanai over the mountainous passes have resulted in about 140,000 piculs being deposited in the famine regions. Since the beginning of winter it is calculated that in Shanai from 200 to 300,000 people have perished. The condition of South Chihli is also very distressing. Snow has fallen twice, amounting in Shanai to not quite 5 inches, in Chihli around Peking to not over an inch. The question asked by an influential Chinaman in view of the famine in Shanai, from which place he had just come, was:—Why do not foreigners build a railway? They contribute of their wealth to feed our starving poor, why not make the transit of grain easy and cheap, and thus save hundreds of thousands of lives? Let the foreign and Chinese Press in China keep writing on this all-important subject, and the result will ere long be evident. Out of evil good will come. The people's eyes are getting opened to the value and necessity of railways to mitigate the evils of ever-recurring famines.

We learn that Dr. Dudgeon has been invited to Tai-yuen-fu to attend the Provincial Judge, the late Governor of Shanai, and formerly also of Honan, for paralysis. A loud call has also been addressed to him to visit the province and try to relieve the distresses of the people. Famine, fever, and diphtheria are reported as very prevalent. Mr. Richard is doing his very utmost to meet the wants of the people. He has earned a great name, and he is very highly spoken of.

The Opium Refuge was opened here the other day, and already there are six inmates, all doing well. Two servants are in charge, and two medical men take their turn monthly in attending to the cases. Large placards, setting forth the establishment and objects of the institution, have been posted over the city. The anti-opium medicine is given gratuitously—the smokers pay their own way while in the establishment. A short dedicatory service with some speeches took place on the opening day. Both Europeans and natives were present.

We learn that two Korean medical men have applied to Dr. Dudgeon to attend his hospital while the Embassy remains in the capital. They are very intelligent and will doubtless pick up something worth knowing. They speak very disparagingly of their own medicine. For years they have been studying Hobson's medical works, and they have also got possession of Dr. D's Anatomical Atlas. They are greatly interested in vaccination and wish to introduce it into Chaulukien (Chosen) Korea. They propose to spend more time in devoting themselves to acquiring a knowledge of foreign medicine. The Korean to-jen is a patient at the hospital. The stringency of the Korean laws prevents natives from living out of their native country.—N. C. D. News.

## Japan.

## YOKOHAMA.

The Gazette says the first fire of any magnitude which has ever occurred in Chinese Town, Yokohama, broke out on the evening of the 4th instant. The flames completely cleared the houses on one lot, embracing an area of about 80 yards by 40.—Speculators seem to be still sending rice from Japan to North-China, the American barque S. Z. Pedras having been chartered to load with rice at Nagasaki, for Tientsin.—In Nippon Notes, the Gazette translates from the native papers that a number of Kagoshima men have petitioned the local authorities for leave to erect a monument to the memory of the late Marshal Saigo. It is intended to be of bronze and about eighteen feet high. The Kagoshima people generally regard him as a god. On the 3rd of the first month according to the old calendar, the anniversary of the day on which Saigo raised the standard of revolt, multitudes of both sexes crowded to his tomb, taking flowers and incense with them. The police had to be present in case of accident.—Nakamura, a resident in Osaka, has been endeavoring to manufacture oil from crude camellia. He has built an extensive factory at Tamatsukuri in Osaka. His oil is much better for purposes of illumination than kerosene oil, and the price of one cho is about eighteen sen.

The Herald, remarking on the cause of so much paper money being emitted in Japan at the present time, says it is occasioned by the extravagant cost of governing the country. Moreover, nearly every department of the departments is supplied at rates beyond their true value. There is no system, as with other Governments, of letting works by public contract, or of advertising for tenders for supplies, and the consequences may be imagined. The Japanese Government are spending and wasting too much, and the people earning too little; there is an immense amount of both idleness and improvidence in the country, and the cost of governing it is, by reason of the preposterous number of officials employed, vastly more than it need be. The country is encumbered with, and eaten up by, superfluous officials.—One of the "curious" acts of industry," says the Herald, "is the manufacture of boots by the Japanese for sale in the United States—a trade that is of quite recent origin, but which has already attained somewhat large proportions, no less than 80,000 pairs, it is stated, having been already shipped from Yokohama at a cost, on the spot, of 80 cents per pair. It is not so very long since that the Japanese did not know how to make boots after foreign fashion, and then there was next to no leather in the country. With that degree of imitative skill which is so characteristic of the race, they soon acquired St. Crispin's art, and have driven foreign boots out of the market,—that is, for Japanese use. Strange to say, most of the leather used for export boots is imported from the country to which they are sent, so that it twice crosses the Pacific."

## KIOGO.

The Kioto Fuhoo has petitioned the Department of Foreign Affairs that as a relaxation of the rule that foreigners are obliged to have passports when they go outside treaty limits, all foreigners in Kioto and Osaka shall be allowed to visit the Kioto Exhibition without passports for 30 days at the beginning and again at the end of the Exhibition season. The Department of Foreign Affairs have granted the petition.—It is rumoured that about 100 policemen are to be sent to guard the Japanese residents in Korea. On this subject, the News says it shows that the relations between the peoples of the two countries are not so cordial as they might be. The necessity which Japan has brought upon herself, or which she has forced upon herself, of playing in hand to hand with foreign powers has to play towards her, a few years ago, is giving her the benefit of an experience without which her education as a nation would have been incomplete, and the results of which will no doubt be a modification of the views held by a section of the people and their fanatical admirers, as to certain passages of her own early intercourse with foreigners.—The Osaka Nippo says in Sakko the teachers of the small schools, who have hitherto dressed in either foreign or native style, have been ordered to dress in the former.

## ATTEMPT TO PUT THE SADDLE ON THE WRONG HORSE.

## IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

A Court was held at the British Consulate on the 9th instant to investigate an alleged breach of Article 37 of the Russian Treaty, in which the Chinese Customs House authorities were plaintiffs and the Captain and Owners of the S. S. Taiwan defendants. The closing paragraph of the Article just referred to runs:—

"The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall

contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty."

The ground of action against the defendants dates from 21st ult., when the Taiwan arrived in port from Hongkong. Shortly after her arrival at Pagoda Anchorage, the Customs House officers, acting, it is believed, on special information, searched the saloon of the vessel, and discovered 258 catties of opium, not on the manifest, secreted therein. The drug was of course seized, and subsequently confiscated by the Chinese authorities, in addition to which the Commissioner of Customs sought to impose a fine of Tls. 500 on the Captain and owners of the Taiwan. The imposition of this fine was resisted on the ground that the defendants had no guilty knowledge; that they had used all reasonable precautions to prevent the irregularity in question; and that the actual offender, the ship's cook, was then in custody. In order, however, to obtain the Taiwan's release a bond was given by the agents for the amount, and the case reserved for argument before the British Consular Court on the return of the vessel from Hongkong. The case was accordingly heard last Saturday before Mr. Consul Sinclair, when the following judgment was delivered:—

"The Court rules that Captain Young, Master of the British Steamer Taiwan, is not guilty of presenting a false manifest, as charged against him under Article 37 of the Treaty of Tientsin, and considers that the pupils 2 catties 58 of opium which were found on board of said steamship are not part of the cargo in the meaning of the Treaty."

"In the view of the Court, goods can only be considered as cargo when marked and regularly shipped, and for which Receipts or Bills of Lading are issued."

"It has been shown that every precaution was taken by searching the ship thoroughly previous to her arrival at Foochow."

"Judgment for defendants without costs."

We understand that the Customs House authorities intend to appeal to Peking against the Consul's judgment. A final decision in the case may therefore be expected when all public interest in it has subsided. But whether the judgment of the Consul Court be upheld, or not, it is very certain that the exorbitant taxes on opium furnish the strongest inducement to smugglers to engage in the illegal traffic. It is also clear that the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of ship owners must sometimes fail to prevent contraband traffic between a free town like Hongkong and a Chinese port; and therefore it seems unjust to inflict a penalty unless a guilty knowledge be proved.—Foochow Herald.

## RUSSIA AND ENGLAND FACE TO FACE.

## (Bombay Gazette, Feb. 16.)

England at last confronts Russia on the Bosphorus, and a terrible war between these two rivals for supremacy in the East is unavoidable, unless the Czar sends orders to his troops to fall back from Constantinople. Public opinion at home has forced the English Government to take a decisive step, which shows that England means war, and leaves Russia no choice but either to retreat or fight. It is not only that, by forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, in defiance of Turkish remonstrances, the English have cast aside the Treaty of Paris and proclaimed their determination to trust themselves to the maintenance of their rights in Turkish waters. Russia, far from objecting to this act of violence, seems to have made a point of professing to welcome the approach of the British Squadron to Constantinople. The Turks might object, but they are not here nor there; Prince Gortschakoff, for his part, could only see in this act of the British Government a legitimate concern for the safety of British subjects at Constantinople and a desire to help in keeping order in that capital; and, animated by a like motive, he proposed that the Russian troops should co-operate with the British Fleet by occupying and guarding the city while the men-of-war protected its seaward face. But England has disdainfully rejected these perfunctory advances, has refused to admit that the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops can be a pacific measure, or will correspond with the presence of the British Fleet in the Golden Horn, and has protested against the entrance of any portion of the Russian army into the city. The protest is the first distinct intimation England has given to Russia of her resolution not to listen to fair words any more, and it must obviously be followed, if Russia remains obstinate, by a categorical demand on the part of England for the retirement of the Russian army to a safe distance from the Straits, and by a declaration of war if this demand be not immediately complied with. Now that the English Ministry has made up its mind exactly what to do, and knows it has the nation at its back, it will go on in the course on which it has entered without hesitation or misgiving; and, if war should result, perhaps it will be found that England is prepared to put a perfectly equipped army of 100,000 men in the field at once, and that she can count on the alliance of Austria.

The argument of Prince Gortschakoff, that the occupation of the city of Constantinople by Russian troops and of the harbour by English men-of-war are identical cases, has at first sight a plausible look, and requires a careful answer. The difference between the two cases is, that England for her part has always been willing to leave the control of the Straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean in the hands of a neutral and friendly Power, while Russia has always coveted the command of those Straits for herself. The whole Eastern Question, so far as England is concerned, may be defined in these terms: To keep Russia from acquiring such a preponderance in the East of Europe as would convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake, with the right of egress therefrom exclusively reserved for the Russian fleet, which might issue at any time from its unsailable retreat and seriously disturb the security of England's maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean. We fully allow that, according to the theory of the rights of man, which finds favour with philosophers who are full of the enthusiasm of Humanity, Russia has as good a warrant to be a Mediterranean Power as England has; but England had the start of her, and as the command of the Mediterranean is the essential condition of the existence of the British Empire, it is not surprising that statesmen whose first

duty is to care for the honour and the interests of England should be intensely jealous of the appearance of Russia on that scene as a great maritime Power, and should be determined to take securities against letting the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus become Russian possessions. It was this policy of self defence which made the English Government of 1854 go to war in order to check the ambitious designs of a Power, which, if it were ever securely planted at Constantinople, would be a perpetual menace to the integrity of the British Empire and the independence of Europe. That war has of late years been freely denounced, but it accomplished the purpose for which it was begun, and so bound Russia down that that Power was forced to wait nearly a quarter of a century before attempting again to acquire the dominion of the Straits. Now, having renewed and made more binding with Prussianized Germany the conspiracy against the liberties of Europe which the Czar Nicholas entered into with the late King of Prussia, the Russian masters of Constantinople. The

English Government are compelled so carefully and with such a want of intelligence that we cannot say if the Russian troops have already occupied the city or have only threatened to enter it, though we do not think they can have yet ventured to advance beyond the inland fortifications. But in either case the position they occupy under the terms of the armistice from the lines of Gallipoli to the lines of Constantinople enables them to destroy the freedom of the Straits; and the movement of the British Fleet can only, therefore, be considered an act of self-defence, taken in consequence of the practical violation by Russia of the pledge she gave at the outbreak of the war to treat British interests with the most scrupulous respect. If, in response to this movement, the Russians make a fresh aggression by seizing the city, or even refuse to withdraw their troops beyond a line at which it will be impossible for them to meddle with the navigation of the Straits, England will undoubtedly try to make them give way. But will the Russians fall back as far, say, as Adrianople? We are surprised to hear that there is a more hopeful feeling in commercial circles at home, based on the expectation that Russia, with her finances exhausted, will hesitate to face a fresh and most costly adversary. Only the Czar is his chief and kindest, and as his health is failing, we cannot but fear that the war, whose antipathy to England has become a kind of fanaticism, will sail the upper hand in the Imperial Council. A few days more now must decide the issue, and the chances seem to us, we confess, to be overwhelming that before the end of this month the advance guard of the English army from Malta will have landed at Gallipoli. Some strange complications may ensue owing to the change of character assumed by the Turks, who are now the sworn friends of the Russians, but it is difficult to believe that the Turks, though they may be compelled to dissemble their hate to the ruthless conquerors who have overthrown their Empire, are prepared yet to fight seriously on the side of Russia.

## LONDON GOSSIP.

## (Pioneer.)

In the case of the night meeting at Exeter Hall, there was a singular incident. A large band of opponents to the principles of the Eastern Association endeavoured to get into the room, and, failing of success, they marched along the Strand to Trafalgar Square. There, also they found the peace party in possession, and the latter had a very rough time of it, for they were in a minority. The "friends of the Government," if I may so call the opponents of the Eastern Association, held a meeting of some 500 persons, the shadow of the British lions which surrounded Lord Nelson's monument, and passed a vote of confidence to the Ministry. It was determined to deliver this vote in person, and forthwith there sallied down Whitehall to the Foreign Office a good-natured, but very noisy mob of 3,000 persons, under the direction of a rattle-tongued lieutenant of the navy, who had promiscuously turned up in Trafalgar Square. The crowd met with no opposition from the few police who were in Whitehall; and passing the astonished sentry in sleepy Downing Street, they debouched into the quadrangle close under the Premier's dining-room, where the full dress ministerial dinner was on in full swing. The crowd sang matches of the National Anthem, Rule Britannia, MacGregor's war song—a popular music-hall piece which, though weak in melody, is strong in its language, and declares that "Russia shall not have Constantinople." Cheers were also raised for "Osman Pasha," "Dizzy," and that intangible product of creative genius, "the British Constitution." The Premier and his guests were astounded at all this noise and racket, for if there is one spot in London which is usually more quiet than all others, it is the Foreign Office quadrangle. The Prime Minister and his sixty guests came out upon the balcony, and a pretty spectacle they looked, for the majority had dinner napkins round their heads; and after listening to the cheering they retired, and closed the windows. The crowd, then sent in a small delegation to the Premier's Private Secretary, to inform him of the resolutions that had been passed in Trafalgar Square, and that the whole proceeding had a perfectly spontaneous origin.

I am going to tell you a story, which I fear you will consider as rather of the "big gooseberry" or sea-serpent type; but I give it on authority quite good enough to be my excuse. A London clergyman asked me abruptly the other night at a dinner party—"Well, I liked water cresses." I replied:—"Well, yes, but there were things I liked better." He said:—"Ah, then, I don't suppose you will be much fonder of them for what I am going to tell you. One of the most useful sangers in my choir had been suffering for a long time, off and on, from what was supposed to be indigestion. At last a tumour developed itself in his back which became in time so intensely painful that there was really no choice for him but to run the risk attending its extraction. The operation was most skillfully performed by Mr. Wood, the famous surgeon of King's College Hospital, when the tumour was found to consist of, or at any rate to contain, an innumerable multitude of horrid little green slimy insects. It makes me shudder to speak of this. But the strange thing is that these insects were identified under the microscope with those which have their habitat in the under-side of the leaves of water-cresses, and (so far as is yet known) nowhere else in nature. Whether the poor man with the tumour was unseasonably greedy of water-cresses, or why the green slimy little abominations should have taken the chorister for a water-cress, I am unable to state. I tell the story as it was related to me."

## Miscellaneous.

The possibility of having to land a naval brigade in the East has drawn the attention of the Admiralty to the equipment of the seamen of the fleet for service of this nature, and it has been decided to provide them with gaiters when employed on shore. A pattern, we are told by the Whitehall Review, has just been approved and sealed, and a contractor has been called upon to forward an estimate of the cost of manufacture of a large number of these necessary articles. Water-bottles and additional rifles have long since been forwarded to the Mediterranean for the service of a possible naval brigade, and now it may be declared that our seamen will be found ready, if required, even to the historical "last gaiter button."

THE CHINESE CONQUEST OF KASHGAR.—The Russian Governor of the Semipalatinsk district reports that an immense number of Kashgarian refugees continue to arrive at the frontier. Two thousand Donagan soldiers arrived in a body, and were charged by the Cossacks before being sent inland. Since then they have become Russian subjects. At the Narvinsk Fort, on the Kashgarian frontier, the number of fugitives from Chinese vengeance is so great that the Russian authorities are unable to succour them. An appeal has consequently been made to Kulja for assistance. The five Turkish officers who were sent to Kashgar by the Sultan in Yakob Beg's time were disarmed on entering Russian territory, and despatched, under escort, to Tokmak, where they will remain until General Kaufmann has decided what to do with them. Among the Musulman officers who have sought refuge at Semipalatinsk is Mahmud Baba, the Kashgarian Governor of Tashkent, who has asked permission to be allowed to live at Andijan, of which Russian town he is a native. No further intelligence has been received of Bak-Kuli-Beg, except that he has been expelled from Yarkand. Elsewhere the towns of Kashgaria have been occupied by the Chinese troops, and terrible massacres are reported to have taken place.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.—A few days since advices by telegram were received stating that the distress caused by the northern provinces of China had reached to such a pitch that regular markets were being publicly held for the sale of children for the purpose of being killed and converted into food for the starving people. With reference to this report Sir Thos. Wade has addressed the subjoined letter to The Times:—

"I beg to enclose copy of a telegram from Shanghai, dated Jan. 26, which I received this morning from Sir Rutherford Alcock. Mr. Davenport, whose name appears at the foot of the telegram, is our Acting Consul at Shanghai. It may be as well to explain that the words 'children daily sold in markets for food' do not imply that the starving parents are taking to cannibalism, but that they are being driven by hunger, to what is but a few degrees less horrible—the sale of their offspring into slavery and prostitution."

The telegram received by Sir Thos. Wade says that nine million people are reported destitute, that the foreign relief committee appeal to England and America for assistance, and requests that a London committee to collect funds should be formed.

## Quotations.

## HONGKONG, March 21, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, each... \$577½ a 580  
" credit, —  
" Old Patna, each... None  
" credit, —  
" New Benares, each... 547½ a 550  
" credit, —  
" Old Benares, each... None  
" credit, —  
" New Malwa, each... 695  
" credit, 700  
" Allowance Tael, 12 a 40  
" Old Malwa, each... —  
" credit, —  
" Allowance Tael, —

QUICKSILVER, ... 62½ a 63½  
SALTPETRE, ... 64 a 64½

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/10½  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10½  
" 6 months' sight, ... 8/11  
Credits, ... 8/11½  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 8/11½  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 222½  
Calcutta, ... 222½  
Shanghai, demand, ... 7½  
" 30 days' sight, ... 7½  
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 8.60  
Spoon, ... 8.60  
Mexicans, ... 13 p. 4 p.m.  
Gold Leaf, ... 26.80  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.03  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.03  
Discount, ... 7 to 8%

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 85 p. prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,150  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250  
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 625  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 900  
C. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$690  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170  
H. K. & W. Doak Co., 1 p. prem.  
H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$18 p. dia.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 20  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55  
China Sugar Refining Co., par.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105.  
Do, of 1877, \$103.15/.

## Temperature.

Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises  
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 21, 1878.  
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.230  
Do, 1 P.M. ... 30.222  
Do, 4 P.M. ... 30.264  
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 61  
Do, 1 P.M. ... 63  
Do, 4 P.M. ... 62  
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 60  
Do, Do, 1 P.M. ... 62  
Do, Do, 4 P.M. ... 62  
Do, Maximum ... 68  
Do, Minimum over night ... 59



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

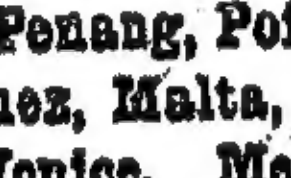
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 25th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 4, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 28th March at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 14, 1878.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo, and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

Printed and Published by Gao, Murray & Co., at the China Mail Office, No. 4, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

## Intimations.

## Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV. Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

## "CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.  
Imperial Confucianism.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
Chinese Official Titles.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.  
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—  
The Manchu Terms for 上帝 and 神.  
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.  
Mohammedan Apostles in China.  
The Ki-in identified with the Giraffe.  
Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu.  
Professor Beal and his Critics.  
Annamese Sovereigns.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

## ESTATE OF DODD &amp; Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said DODD & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That E. ABERDEEN and EDMUND PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, if requested, will be paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,  
Trustee for the Estate of  
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

## NOTICE.

## OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN OF CAPITAL AND INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE TAKES per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 25th February, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 5th March.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th March inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 23, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

## THE OHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Ovals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## INSURANCES.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND—230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations—Tls. 725,000  
from this date.

Directors:—  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KREBS, Esq.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:—  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:—  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:—  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:—  
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO ALEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to a DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore L, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Gas Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
5. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
7. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
8. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
9. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>								
Altona	3	Miller	Ger.	str.	1179	Mar. 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saigon
Bombay	2	Green	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	25th inst. Laid up
Canton	4	Spewart	Brit.	str.	1128	Mar. 20	Holliday, Wise & Co.	
Chambers	1	.....	Brit.	str.	96	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	
Charlton	4	Johnson	Brit.	str.	876	Mar. 21	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong
City of Tokio	3	Maury	Amer.	str.	6079	Mar. 16	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. F. elco
Douglas	5	Pittman	Brit.	str.	861	Mar. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Mails, 26th 24th, daylight at daylight
Glenroy	4	Donaldson	Brit.	str.	1370	Mar. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	K'loon Dock
Hailong	2	Abbott	Brit.	str.	277	Feb. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tamsui, &c.
Kilmarney	2	.....	Brit.	str.	1080	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Kjohenhavn	4	O'Neill	Dan.	str.	701	Mar. 12	Siemens & Co.	Coast Dock 22d, daylight
Lorne	7	Jacobson	Brit.	str.	1035	Mar. 12	Melchers & Co.	
Meca	3	McClulloch	Brit.	str.	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.	Chinkiang
Minerva	3	Morney	Brit.	str.	1025	Mar. 14	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow
Ningpo	5	Peacock	Brit.	str.	781	Mar. 21	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow
Norma	2	Cass	Brit.	str.	606	Mar. 12	G. B. Stevens & Co.	Swatow
Ocean	2	Walker	Brit.	str.	971	Mar. 30	Remedios & Co.	Australian Ports
Panay	3	Jacques	Span.	str.	1014	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.	Saigon
Parsee	5	Goyenechea	Brit.	str.	3180	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Polho	5	Sergeant	Brit.	str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company	To-morrow
Sea Gull	5	Pasqualini	Feb.	str.	1511	Mar. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama
State of Alabama	5	Roberta	Brit.	str.	1611	Mar. 18	Messageries Maritimes	To-day
Thre	5	Richie	Brit.	str.	1009	Mar. 18	Messageries Maritimes	
Thre	5	Girard	Reh.	str.	1009	Mar. 18	Messageries Maritimes	
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>								
Alceste	4	Trall	Brit.	bge.	888	Mar. 10	Borneo Co., Limited	Portland (Oregon)
Alden Bease	4	Noyes	Amer.	bge.	1060	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	London
Alice M. Minott	4	Whitmore	Amer.	str.	418	Jan. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Angustura	4	Boyes	Ger.	bge.	1053	Dec. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg
Annie M. Smull	2	Ecker	Brit.	bge.	592	Jan. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Cleared
Antipodes	4	Chick	Brit.	bge.	592	Jan. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
B. F. Watson	3	Hawkins	Amer.	bge.	993	Nov. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Chandos	5	Hawkins	Amer.	bge.	1506	Mar. 28	Naval Storekeeper	San Francisco
Charger	2	Emery	Amer.	sh.	1448	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Charon Wattans	2	Balle	Amer.	sh.	860	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Jardine's S
City of Halifax	4	Urbah	Slam.	sh.	656	Feb. 18	Chinese	
Cochin	4	Evans	Brit.	sh.	860	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Cromwell	Amer.	soh.	150	Mar. 14	Insurance Co.	
Cornelia	4	Arlas	Span.	bge.	430	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Spence	Brit.	sh.	1109	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Gorham	Amer.	bge.	688	Mar. 14	H. Klar & Co.	San Francisco
Cornelia	4	Evans	Brit.	bge.	841	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Barnaby	Amer.	sh.	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Asala	Brit.	bge.	773	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire	
Cornelia	4	Leokie	Amer.	sh.	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes	
Cornelia	4	Mirrin	Feb.	bge.	254	Feb. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Caliao
Cornelia	4	Berry	Brit.	bge.	798	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.	London
Cornelia	4	Balser	Span.	bge.	248	Mar. 18	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Cornelia	4	Dwight	Amer.	sh.	1336	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Walfr	Ger.	bge.	738	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.	Bangkok
Cornelia	4	Harrison	Brit.	bge.	1876	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	Wanchai F
Cornelia	4	Thompson	Amer.	sh.	240	Mar. 17	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Johannsen	Ger.	bg.	773	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Petta	Brit.	bge.	838	Mar. 6	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Cornelia	4	Kent	Amer.	bge.	678	Jan. 18	Messageries Maritimes	Cleared
Cornelia	4	Tread	Amer.	bge.	1018	Feb. 24	Meyer & Co.	London
Cornelia	4	Willey	Amer.	sh.	873	Mar. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	30th inst. Coast D
Cornelia	4	Oave	Brit.	bge.	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Legasse	Feb.	bge.	1240	Feb. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Cornelia	4	Rubase	Ger.	str.	890	Jan. 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Satavia
Cornelia	4	Roon	Russ.	bge.	892	Jan. 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Bangkok
Cornelia	4	Fox	Brit.	bge.	161	Mar. 17	Siemens & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Shaw	Brit.	bg.	438	Mar. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Menard	Feb.	bge.	245	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Haiphong
Cornelia	4	Shierloh	Ger.	sm.	358	Mar. 6	Wielor & Co.	Takow
Cornelia	4	Jager	Ger.	sh.	874	Mar. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Ravano	Ital.	bge.	500	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.	
Cornelia	4	McKee	Brit.	bge.	137	Feb. 5	Olyphant & Co.	Coast I
Cornelia	4	Miles	Brit.	bg.	167	Mar. 20	Atahold, Karberg & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Stalker	Ger.	soh.	695	Jan. 28	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Tientsin
Cornelia	4	Clark	Brit.	bge.	1874	Feb. 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Thomson	Amer.	sh.	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Cornelia	4	Ortate	Span.	soh.	210	Mar. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Cornelia	4	Hewer	Brit.	bg.	898	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	P. & O. W. Cleared
Cornelia	4	Amabury	Amer.	bge.	826	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	Bangkok
Cornelia	4	Scovcroft	Brit.	bge.	851	Feb. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Cornelia	4	Barnaby	Amer.	bge.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Quinn	Brit.	bg.	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Linmsen	Brit.	sm.	514	Mar. 6	Chinese	
Cornelia	4	Millar	Amer.	sh.	325	Mar. 21	Siemens & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Andreasen	Span.	bge.	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Fringie	Brit.	bge.	587	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Holloway	Brit.	bg.	1090	Sept. 7	Russell & Co.	Coast I
Cornelia	4	Baza	Feb.	bge.	1270	Feb. 19	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Clough	Amer.	sh.	809	Feb. 19	Meyer & Co.	Bangkok
Cornelia	4	Berry	Amer.	sh.	1115	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	New York
Cornelia	4	Galichan	Amer.	bge.	1099	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	
Cornelia	4	Blanchard	Ger.	sh.	308	Mar. 1	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin
Cornelia	4	Zachaus	Ger.	sh.	337	Mar. 2	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin
Cornelia	4	Herriman	Amer.	sh.	263	Mar. 7	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin
<b>WEAMPOA.</b>								
Alex. Newton	Brit.	bge.	308	Mar. 1	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin		
Northern Star	Brit.	bge.	337	Mar. 2	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin		
Trico	Dnt.	bge.	263	Mar. 7	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin		
<b>CANTON.</b>								
Amoy	Brit.	str.	814	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai		
China	Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyew	Croad	Ger.	str.	920	Mar. 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze	Schulze	Brit.	str.	782	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	